

XVI. *Nautilus* (*L.*) *acicularis*. The Needle-shaped Bishop-staff.
Pl. 6. figs. 16 *a*, 16 *b*. [*Spirolina Lituus*, Gmelin.]

(*Trans.*) "This is a linear or awl-shaped shell, extraordinarily delicate, with projecting riblets. The curvature of the top forms a small head, somewhat in the form of a knot."

As we have above stated, this is the very slender *Spiroline* form of *Peneroplis* described by Gmelin as *Nautilus Lituus* (see *Ann. Nat. Hist.* ser. 3. vol. iii. p. 481).

The following is a summary of the forms figured by Batsch :—

Fig.		
1.	<i>Marginulina Raphanus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	} Type, <i>Nodosarina Raphanus</i> , <i>Linn.</i>
2 <i>a, b.</i>	<i>Nodosaria comata</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
2 <i>c, d.</i>	<i>Glandulina glans</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>	
3.	<i>Nodosaria Murex</i> , <i>Batsch</i> (new).	
4.	<i>Nodosaria scalaris</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
5.	<i>Nodosaria obliquata</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
6.	<i>Nodosaria Fascia</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	
7 <i>a.</i>	<i>Lingulina carinata</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>	
8 <i>a.</i>	<i>Vaginulina leguminiformis</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
8 <i>b.</i>	<i>Dentalina communis</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>	
9.	<i>Nodosaria globifera</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
10.	<i>Nodosaria limbata</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>	
12.	<i>Vaginulina margaritifera</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
14 <i>a.</i>	<i>Frondicularia complanata</i> , <i>Defrance.</i>	} Type, <i>Textularia agglutinans</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>
14 <i>b, c.</i>	<i>Flabellina Harpa</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
14 <i>d, e.</i>	<i>Planularia Auris</i> , <i>F. & M.</i>	} Type, <i>Vertebralina striata</i> , <i>D'Orb.</i>
11.	<i>Articulina conico-articulata</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	
13.	<i>Grammostomum Pennatula</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	} Type, <i>Peneroplis pertusus</i> , <i>Forskål.</i>
15 <i>a, b.</i>	<i>Peneroplis pertusus</i> , <i>Forskål.</i>	
15 <i>c.</i>	<i>Peneroplis arietinus</i> , <i>Batsch.</i>	} Type, <i>Peneroplis pertusus</i> , <i>Forskål.</i>
15 <i>d, e, f.</i>	<i>Spirolina Hemprichii</i> , <i>Ehrenberg.</i>	
16.	<i>Spirolina Lituus</i> , <i>Gmelin.</i>	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note to a Paper on Plesiosaurus macropterus.

To the Editors of the Annals of Natural History.

GENTLEMEN,—The proof of the paper on a "New Lias Plesiosaur" (in the 'Annals' for January) reached me under circumstances which precluded revision. Hence there are many omissions, three of which I wish to supply at once.

1. *Plesiosaurus homalospondylus*, to the best of my knowledge,

Itin. Orient. (1775, p. 125), as follows :—"Having compressed whorls, transversely sulcated, and marked with slight longitudinal striæ; the aperture perforated with pores. Colour snow-white. Whorls straight at the base [top], often dilated, sometimes linear; apex [earliest part] convolutely spiral."

was so named by Prof. Owen. It is quoted in the 'Palæontology' as a species with forty anterior vertebræ supporting ribs on the centra; and as the specimen at York appeared to differ specifically, I merely wished to point the fact out, and not to transfer the type of the species to the York specimen.

2. To the statement that the head of *Plesiosaurus Etheridgii* is " $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the body" should have been added a note that this was on the authority of an abstract in the 'Annals of Natural History' ser. 3. vol. i. p. 158, Prof. Huxley's paper (Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc. p. 281, 1858) gives it as less than $\frac{1}{3}$ th of the body.

3. Prof. Owen had recognized, many years ago, the distinct character of the Plesiosaur described, and suggested for it the name (*grandipinnis*, which for uniformity was rendered into) *macropterus*. Had I been aware at the time that a monograph of Lias Plesiosaurs may shortly be expected from Prof. Owen, I should not have published my own brief notes.

I am, Gentlemen,

Sidney College, Cambridge.

Very truly yours,

HARRY SEELEY.

New British Lichens. By the Rev. W. A. LEIGHTON.

In October last, I discovered on wood-palings at Stableford, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire, *Lecidea tantilla*, Nyl., growing in plenty with *Lecanora varia*, var. *conizæa*, Ach., and *Lecidea ostreata*, Ach. In January 1865 I also found on railings, near Shrewsbury, in great plenty and in a state of beautiful perfection, a lichen belonging to the genus *Odontotrema*, Nyl., a genus new to Britain, which on microscopically comparing with a specimen of *O. minus*, Nyl., received from Dr. Nylander himself, I found to have sporidia double the size of those in that plant, and triseptate, and consequently to be a new species. I immediately sent a specimen of my plant to Dr. Nylander; and he replied (Jan. 5, 1865), "Votre *Odontotrema* est nouveau;" and he names it *O. longius*, Nyl., remarking, "mais presque une variété de l'*O. minus*." Of these lichens I hope shortly to give further description and illustration in the 'Annals,' and dried specimens in the 13th fasc. of my 'Lich. Brit. Exs.' now in preparation.

It may be also well to note that Dr. Nylander says, in a letter to me, dated Feb. 11, 1865, "Le *Thelocarpon Laureri* [see 'Annals,' Dec. 1864] est très-répandu, sans doute; je l'ai en excellent état sur du bois pourri de l'intérieur de la Finlande."

Shrewsbury, Feb. 16, 1864.

On the Inflorescence and Flowers of the Cruciferæ.

By D. A. GODRON.

The plants with a racemose mode of inflorescence usually present at the base of each peduncle a more or less developed bract, which is generally rudimentary, although very constant. In the Cruciferæ, however, these bracts are generally wanting. The author endeavours to prove that they exist in the original plan of the Cruciferæ, and supports this opinion by the rather numerous examples of bracts